BREAKING UP THE GAMES.

Grand Raid on the Headquarters of the Policy Business, 272 Bowery.

The Wheels of the Paducah, Covington and Shelbyville Lotteries Are Stopped Running Summarily-Exploits of Captain Clinchy and His Fifteen Doughty Men-"What Dis Darky Goin' To Do."

The fare and kene men being routed, the police As was done in the case of the fare lers, the heads were the first attacked. Th news spread with wonderful rapidity, and all the little fellows on hearing it shut up their shops and ran. Driving out the big games was a good job, but this is a better one. Policy does more harm in an hour than any other swindle known could do in the state of the month. The poor people are easily caught by it, and once in the meshes there is little hope of their and once in the meshes there is little hope of their getting on. It is said the amount of money spent in a year by the absolutely poor in the endeavor to get hold of a little return is incredible. The work of clearing them out yesterday was begun by Cap-tain Clinchy, of the Fourteenth precinct, accomanied by a squad of men. They rushed suddenly, a body, to No. 272 Bowery, where the headquarters of the policy were situated, and

ARRESTED ABOUT FORTY MEN who were there, and apparently engaged in the swindling employment. They were all taken to the station house and locked up. An entire floor was occupied by these persons in the business, and the place was conveniently and comfortably fitted up. It is useless to ask the police why these places have not been broken up before. It is well to have them closed even now, and more particularly so as the Commissioners promise they shall be kept closed. Commissioner Gardner said last evening, keno, banco and roulette from the city of New York it shall be done. With regard to faro, there lose it, too. Of course they can always find a means of gratifying their propensities for play; but we will not allow these houses to be open and hold out inducements to young men to squander their money. This policy is

It takes the bread out of the mouths of wives and children, and while I hold a seat in the Board of olice it shall not be resumed in this town. If ne captains don't carry out our instructions we'll break them, and we'll keep on breaking pay and do their duty honestly. The same will be the case with the panel games and other conand kept out. We have given the captains in-structions to arrest every person they find in those em up. In future we are going to consider the people going into houses for the purpose of gambiing as bad as those who give them the opportunity, and will clutch both when we can catch This movement is no flash in the pan; it is meant to be a thorough and conclusive one, and the public may rest assured a new era has begun." This will be

meant to be a thorough and conclusive one, and the public may rest assured a new era has begun." This will be WELCOME INTELLIGENCE

to a large proportion of the people, and it remains now but to ask the police to keep these gamblers off the sidewaks and protect ladies from their insults. The cases of complaints of this kind that have been made from time to time are innumerable, but no redress was ever reserved. Capitains of police, who should take notice of such matters, were in the pay of the gamblers and dared not ask them to conduct themselves properly. Broadway along its entire length, the Bowery and almost all the principal thoroughfares, were the favorite lounging places of these fellows. Dressed in the newest, sleekest and very finest qualities of clothes they could procure, they stood against the houses at the sides of the streets and ogled and leered at every presentable lady who passed. Their runners and ropers-in interiered with merchants' customers, stopping them at the very thresholds of the stores and leading them off to rob them of their money. Occasionally some honest, reliable policeman would endeavor to remove them. A coarse and raffanly reply would be the return to his request not to insuit people, and if he persisted in an noying them the capitain would be informed by the gamblers the man was a nuisance and his removal would follow. These are not iancy pictures. The records of the department show where the captains have had the men transferred because Mr. Mike This or Mr. Jim That could not brook their interierence. The gamblers should be allowed to salute and wink at or follow whom they pleased in the street and common policemen must not interfere. Captains were

PAID FOR PROTECTION to the games and they must stop the officers from interiering with the gambiers little amusements. This was their style of reasoning, and they made it the rule by reason of their purse. Commissioner Charlick is as determined as Mr. Gardner on the gambling and swindling question. He said

Charlick is as determined as Mr. carcher on the gambing and swindling question. He said yesterday:—
"I understand the policy places are giving way to-day. Their turn has come and the minor things will follow. We are not going to have any more of this in any shape or form, and these fellows had better understand it."

Both Commissioners left the Central Office together. They had been closeted for hours in Mr. Charlick's office. No doubt some new scheme of reiormation in the department was concocted. It is reported they are not satisfied with some of the old captains, and removals will soon be in order again. Mr. Gardner is by no means content that all the detectives are suited to their places, and further exchanging in that bureau is expected at an early day. Now that the swindling operators are snuffed out the Commissioners are in a position to select men for detective duty who can be depended on and not given to talking more than they work.

The Policy Men at the Tombs.

out a quarter after twelve yesterday afteroon Captain Clinchy, of the Fourteenth precinct, obtained warrants from Judge Bixby for the arest of the proprietors and managers of the policy usiness in this city. The headquarters of the oncern are at 272 Bowery. It was formerly owned and conducted by Ephraim Simmons & Co., but about a month ago was sold out to Joseph G. Burr, of Kensico, Westchester county, and James nith, of Cincinnati, Simmons retaining an interest of 40 per cent in the business, but retiring from all direct control. Joseph G. Burr was made general manager and carried on the general busi ess with the assistance of some 20 or more clerks

The amount of money received in one year at this office is said to be about \$3,000,000, or about \$10,000 a day, the net profit being about 25 per cent of the gross receipts. There are about 600 policy shops in the city, and to the headquarters in the Bowery is brought every day the busi-Clinchey for his grand raid. At one o'clock precisely, with a squad of 15 men, he proceeded to the sec-ond floor of these premises, and there found Joseph G. Burr, proprietor and manager, and about 40 clerks and others, connected with different policy offices in the city, who were arrested. They were marched in procession through the Bowery, Canal and Centre streets to the Tombs. As many of them

and Centre streets to the Tombs. As many of them as would fit were placed in the prisoner's pen, and awaited there for two hours or more the CONT.

On the complaint of Caplain Clinchy and on the affidavits of Gustave Reiber, of No. 371. West Filteth street, and Martin Rooney, of No. 492 Ninth avenue, clerks in the office, Joseph G. Burr was held in \$3,000 bail to answer, After a reprimand the 40 others arrested were discharged.

James Smith, the other proprietor, not being in the place at the time, was not arrested. He was in the vicinity of the Tombs, however, at the time of the raid, and waited until disposition had been made of the prisoners. "Jake? Shipsey, who is also heavily interested in policy, having about 10 offices under his control, went bail for the prisoner Burr, and he left the Tombs about four o'clock. While the prisoners were awaiting examination in the Police Court the police of the Fourteenth precinct were not idie. They took possession of all the books and papers of the concern, together with all the implements, tools, &c., used in drawing for the Shelbyville lottery, which was popularly supposed to be drawn in Kentucky, but instead was manipulated at No. 272 Bowery, were existed and brought to the station, where they will remain for the present. Even the tables, chairs and other furniture in the place were carried of and taken possession of by the police authorities.

art yesterday afternoon, and after an exam-a were all held to bail in the sum of 2000 to rat the Court of General Sessions.

PLAGIARISM IN THE PULPIT.

Interesting Essay by the Rev. Buckley and Remarks by Drs. E. O. Haven and B. M. Adams—Is Plagia-rism an Immorality 1—Homer, St. Peter, Luther and Shakespeare Pla-

pretty well crowded with clergymon and visitors to listen to an essay as announced to be read by Rev. J. M. Buckley, of Summerfield church, Brooklyn, on the subject of "Plagiarism in the Pulpit."
He put his propositions in the form of questions and asked, "What is plagiarism? Is it positively wrong? What are its effects upon the piagiarist? and what leads men to commit the act and can anything more be said on the subject ?" Mr. Buckley gave a definition of plagiarism from Johnson and cited examples of this kind of literary theft was a conscious taking of other men's literary letters without giving them due credit therefor. But then it becomes necessary to know first what is another man's literary property. Mr. Buckley showed how there must be a similarity of description by several authors, and quoted from some authors in proof of this statement, and also in proof that such similarity does not constitute plagiarism. Originality, he remarked, is not the production of a new thought, but rather the think-ing of our own thoughts and their utterance in appropriate words. Plagiarism is therefore the conscious use of another man's order of thought and utterance. Mr. Buckley related instances of men using other men's sentences, supposing them to be their own production. He asked, therefore, whether this

STEALING OF ANOTHER MAN'S THOUGHT was an indifference or a criminal act. A minister dared not tell his congregation from whom he takes his extracts. He works for the applause of men and for his salary, which depends in great measure upon this. He therefore receives both money and applause from his congregation while he knowingly deceives his hearers. Mr. Buckley gave an instance of a minister in New England, who had been accustomed all his life to this kind of literary theft, but who on his deathbed repented and made it a condition that his presiding elder should state in his funeral discourse that the ministerial life of the deceased had been a lie. When two men preach the same sermon the original author, he said, is sometimes accused of plagiarism, and he gave several humorous examples of such mistakes, and added that such literary impostures are a real injury to the cause that it is designed to aid by them. They are unjust and fraudulent toward honest men.

The effect of this kind of theft is that it leads th

poor wretch guilty of it either to copy or to memorize. Such a man may have the reputation of great talent in the pulpit while he may be a foo disewhere. But the only difference there is in him is that in the street he is a fool, and in the pulpit he is a fool with a good memory-a mental condi-

tion often seen. Copying Mr. Buckley pisoed a created with the pisoed and the will at some time or other find himself in a piace where he must lie downright or ruin himself by telling the trut. Instances of this kind are numerous, in the one case the man's reputation of the pind of the trut. Instances of this kind are numerous, in the one case the man's reputation of the pind of the trut. Instances of this kind are numerous, in his ordinary relations with men he will not do this, and Mr. Buckley saw no justice in doing it in the pulpit. He next showed the relations of this kind of thet with a presented a trial sermon before a Presbytery. An old brother minister opposed the admission of the young man because his sermon had been stolen of gentleman gave the name of the author, and referred to the volume and page on which it could be found. The candidate was called again before the Presbyteryland questioned on the matter. He supperingly replied that he had not the could be found. The candidate was called again before the Presbyteryland questioned on the matter. He supperingly replied that he had not the could be found. The candidate was called again before the Presbyteryland questioned on the matter. He supperingly replied that he had not the could be found. The candidate was called again before the presbyteryland questioned to the sowel of himself. The supperingly replied that he had made up from memory what he had delivered before them, believing that he could not do it so well of himself. The suppers of the ministerial plagiarist, and left him out. The sophistry by which this kind of literary that is good may come, it is sometimes and the suppersonance of the could be suppersonance of the could be too the could be suppersonance of the could be could be considered by the suppersonance of the could be considered by the suppersonance of the could be considered by der

THE REPORMED DUTCH CHURCH.

A meeting of the Association for the Extension and Protection of the Reformed Protestant Dutch Church in the United States was held last evening at the Collegiate church, corner of Fifth avenue and Twenty-ninth street, the chair being filled by Mr. James Anderson, M. D. A large number of pastors belonging to the Reformed Church congre-gations situated in New York, Brooklyn and Jersey City were present, among whom, as most notable, may be mentioned the Rev. Messers, Mandeville, Rogers, Hutton, Ormiston, Chambers and Van Citef.

Chef.

After the meeting had been called to order the Secretary, Mr. W. H. de Hart, read the report of the Executive Committee, which had decided to present a house to the Holland congregation of the Rev. A. H. Bechthold, situated in Twenty-minth street, on the north side, and between Kinth and Tenth avenues, It was further suggested that the venerable Dr. Dewitte, senjor paster of the Col-

iegrate cauren, be appointed "First Benefactor" to the new congregation by raising a subscription of \$250 in his name.

A reply from the Rev. A. H. Bechthold was read, in which he gratefully accepted the gift of the dwelling house as a worshipping place for his congregation, numbering about 200, and which have met together of late in the chapel of the Collegiate church. He alluded to the church of their Dutch foreithers here, when New York was New Amsterdam, and when the first Protestant church was erected, in 1624, at the Bastery. A lecture was lately given, said Mr. Bechthold subsequently, on behalf of the new church in question by the Rev. Cohen Stuart, of Rotterdam, and a great many people have shown sympathy for the new undertaking. Owing to a large amount of emigration to this country from Holland of late years a Dutch church had been conducted in this city in the Dutch tongue for the past eight years. Mr. Bechthold seemed very hopeful that the old Knickerbocker families of the Beekmans. Vanderpoels, Van Schaicks, Vermilye, Van Arsdales and others would help and befriend him in this matter. He said that he had preached to his flock in churches and bethels, wherever they were received, but he now thought the time had arrived for them to have a local babitation and a name, and he thanked his brethren for their generous coperation in the matter.

After several speeches, in which great good will was shown to the new congregational enterprise and to its pastor, the meeting adjourned.

THE CHIEF JUSTICESHIP.

The St. Paul Pioneer says:—

The action of the Senate Judiciary Committee in the case of Williams, whose confirmation as Chief Justice is pending, sufficiently indicates that his selection is felt to be degrading and beneath the dignity of the position. It is evident the leading men of both parties have no love or respect for the candidate. All the better portion of the republicans openly bolt, and are in accordance with democrats in a purpose to prevent national disgrace if possible, but against this element of intelligence and honor is arrayed the shakings of Southern carpetbagism and that class of small creatures who contrive to exist by trading votes in exchange for public jobs and appointments to office. If successful Williams will owe his place to this class of Senators. It is not probable that he will receive the vote of a single member whose reputation and opinions are held in respect by any party. Grant is working hard for his favorite, and will most likely buy him through, but it will be at the sacrifice of the good opinion of the whole Bench, Bar and purest men of the country.

The Anderson (S. C.) Intelligencer (republican)

The Anderson (S. C.) Intelligencer (republican) admits that "the press throughout the country does not seem much pleased with the nomination of General George H. Williams to fill the place of Chief Justice Chase. Mr. Williams has filled the place of Attorney General of the United States for some time, and has given very general satisfaction, but few seem to think him a proper person to occupy the chair of Chief Justice, many reasons being alleged as to the impropriety."

The Washington Capitol of Sunday says—
The position of Senators holding allegiance to the party in power, under the dominion of a man at once so obstinate and so apathetic as he is who now stands at the head of the State, cannot, to an account of which the otherwise them steered in now stands at the head of the State, cannot, to an honorable mind, be otherwise than steeped in humiliation. Feeling it a matter of obligation to do what lies in his power to uphold the confidence of the people in the rule of his party by persuading them that they are well governed, he has at once to conceal, as far as possible, the errors of the administration, and, under this impediment, to do the little he can to guard the country from the effects of its offences. Probably under no former President has Executive despotism been at once so irrational and gnard the country from the effects of its offences. Probably under no former President has Executive despotism been at once so irrational and so inexorable; and, judging by past registrations of unwortny Executive decrees, so completely has the manhood of the members of the Senatorial majority deteriorated that it is a mitter of wonder a case could arise flagrant enough to compet a moment's hesitation. Such a case, however, has presented itself, and the long hesitancy is proof of a sense of shame on the part of the Senatorial majority, as well as of their fears of public indignation in case the disgraceful appointment is ratified, and of Executive displeasure in case it is rejected. The objections to the nomince of the President are of an unusual description. They are not charges of party acts, but of crimes. Mr. Williams stands charged before the people with offences which, if proved under a prosecution, would subject him to ignominious punishment. To these charges, specifically made, and the proof tendered and produced, there has been, either on his part or on the part of any reputable sponsor, no public denial. To every intent and purpose, therefore, they are to be taken as confessed.

ignominous pulsament. To cuese charges, speciment, and the property of an agent of quord, there has been, claired on his part of any reputable sponsor, no public denial. To every intent and purpose, therefore, they are to be taken as confessed.

A REMINISCENGE OF THE LATE CAPTAIN

[From the Portsmonth (N. H.) Enterprise, Dec, 13.]

The passage of the last letter of Captain Fry, of the Virginius, to his wife, in which he speaks of being with her soon after his death, reminds us of a little incident which happened at the Pensacola Navy Yard before the war, while he was stationed there as a lieutenant in the United States Navy. He was a firm believer in the doctrine of Spiritualism. Meeting one day in front of his residence in the Navy Yard ag gentleman of this city who was then attached to the yard in a ciercial capacity, he asked if he believed in Spiritualism, to which the gentleman replied that he did not know his his best would the sentieman replied that he did not know his winch has been dead friend or other, and from the committee the near the writing had ceased, Captain Fry fold him to trace what he had written involuntarily, the pencil in the meantime tracing out a senience. After the writing had ceased, Captain Fry fold him to trace what he had written involuntarily, the pencil in the meantime tracing out a senience. After the writing had ceased, Captain Fry fold him to read what he had written involuntarily, the pencil in the meantime tracing out as senience. After the writing had ceased, Captain Fry fold him to read what he had written involuntarily, the pencil in the meantime tracing of the control of the property and the property with the consent of the Board out as senience. After the writing had ceased, Captain Fry fold him to read what he had written involuntarily, the pencil in the meantime tracing of the course of the following of the property of the court in the directors' family will be saved at the last great day, "We have heard the gentleman deciare free heard of the consent of the Board of

at the corner of Thirty-eighth street and Third avenue, Brooklyn, was yesteday arrested on the charge of attempting to bribe a sanitary official. The complainant, who is Sanitary Inspector Raymond, had occasion to call the attention of the Health Board

THE BROOKLYN CORONERS' INVESTIGATION.

The Committee of the Board of Kings County Supervisors, appointed upon the solicitation of Coroners Jones and Whitehill to investigate the charges of malefeasance made by a certain daily paper, met yesterday afternoon in the Supervisors' Room, County Court House. There were present Room, County Court House. There were present supervisors Stillweil, Fletcher and Coe. A large number of Coroners' and physicians' certificates of burial were submitted and closely scrutinized by the examiners. There was nothing elicited during the session of the committee to show any fraud on the part of the Coroners. Several witnesses have been subprensed, and the committee will meet again on Friday.

NEW YORK MILLINERY THIEVES IDENTI-

report of the arrest in Newark of two stylish looking young men on suspicion of having stolen some \$500 worth of fine millinery goods found in their possession, and which they alleged had been given them to dispose of by the widow of a man who was drowned on the Ville du Havre. Yesterday parties from New York, who had read the Herald, visited Newark and identified the goods as those stolen from Mme. Petegine's place on Ninth street. It appears the young men had hired rooms over the millinery and operated accordingly. They were identified as well as the goods, it was also discovered by the Newark police that they had hired rooms overhead Mrs. Appel's millinery store, on Market street, Newark, doubtless with the same object in view. They gave their names as George Merritt and Thomas loran. They are held for trial.

UNITED STATES SUPREME COURT.

important Opinion of the Court on the Question of the Taxation of the Pacific Railroad Company by States-Honors

WASHINGTON, Dec. 15, 1873. The case of the Union Pacific Railroad vs. Pennis-ton, Treasurer of Lincoln county, Nebraska, appeal from the Circuit Court for Nebraska, was decided

in the Supreme Court to-day.

The question in this case was whether the Pacific Railroad Company is such an instrumentality of the government as exempts it from State taxation

under the federal constitution.
In delivering the opinion of the Court, Mr. Justice Strong in substance says that the taxing power of a State is one of its sovereign attributes, and that it exists independently of the constitution of the United States, and underived from that instrument, and that it may be exercised to an un-limited extent upon all property, trades, business and avocations existing or carried on within the territorial boundaries of the State, except as far as it has been surrendered to the federal government, either expressly or by necessary implication, are propositions that have often been asserted by this Court, and in thus acknowledging the extent of the power to thus acknowledging the extent of the power to tax belonging to the States the Court has declared that it is indispensable to their continued existence. No one ever doubted that before the adoption of the Constitution of the United States each of the States possessed unlimited power to tax either directly or indirectly all persons and property within their jurisalction, alike by taxes on polls or by duties on internal production, manufacture or use, except so lar as such taxation was inconsistent with certain treaties which had been made, and the constitution contains no express restriction of this power, other than a prohibition to lay any duty of tonnare or any impost or duty on imports or exports, except what may be absolutely necessary for exercising the State's inspection law, as was said in Lane county vs. Oregon—(? Wall, '11)—in respect to property, business and persons within their respective limits. The power of taxation of the States remained, and remains entire, notwithstanding the constitution. It is, indeed, a concurrent power, concurrent with that of the general government; and in the case of a tax upon the same subject by both governments the claim of the United States as the supreme authority must be preferred; but with this qualification it is absolute. The extent to which it shall be exercised and the mode in which it shall be exercised and the mode in which it shall be exercised and the mode in which it shall be exercised and the mode in which it shall be exercised and the mode in which it shall be exercised on the bases compile to the States as the supreme authority must be preferred; but with this qualification it is absolute. The extent just indicated it is just as compilete in the States as the like power, within the limit of the constitution, is complete in Congress. Such are the opinions we have expressed heretolore and we adhere to them. The tax in question is held not to be too remote military and postal, the Court say it does not follow that its property is exempt from State taxation. tax belonging to the States the Court has declared that it is indispensable to their continued exist-

"POLICE AND CLUBS."

I read in this day's issue of the HERALD your ex-

cellent article on police clubbing, also the clubbing of a boy. I am glad that one paper at least takes

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD :-

up the matter. Now, this matter is becoming serious. Can nothing be done? I, like your reporter, have often heard the threat from these boorish, cowardly and low brutes, of "Move on, or I'll club yer head off!" I reside near the Academy of Music, and witnessed not long ago one of these rough and hurly burly scenes—I think it was a benefit performance for St. Agnes' church. The crowd was orderly enough and was largely composed of ladies When the doors were opened of course there was

enough and was largely composed of ladies When the doors were opened of course there was much pushing. Then was the time for our brave patrolimen to show their valor—swinging their clubs, threatening to mash heads, &c.—and by their choice terms increasing the disorder and frightening the poor women and children. A similar affair occurred when Daly's New Firth Avenue Theatre was opened on Broadway. Your correspondent was among those who proposed to sit in the family circle. The doors opened, and even before the crowd began to surge one huge creature yelled out, "Be Jasus Fil put a head on the first that moves!" Yet we were there for amusement. Now, Mr. Editor, I say, as your reporter says, had I been struck so surely would I have shot the man, and I certainly propose to de the same at any future time. I am a law-abiding citizen, but do not propose to be clubbed to death by an ignorant brute, cailed an officer. I have visited most cities of the world, and in them the police are never allowed to draw their swords or truncheons except in the most absolute cases of law breaking. Here not only are peaceable citizens threatened, but women pushed back and little boys beaten. Look at the scene in the court house during a criminal trial. The crowd, to be sure, is rough; but see what disorder is caused by these policemen, even refusing to allow people who have business in other rooms to pass? As your reporter truly says, "should you interfere your own person is threatened." I propose to defend myself in any case. See the case of John Real. I propose not to justify his deliberation in killing Officer Smedick; but there is no doubt that Real was horribly beaten. Let me thank youg for rasing your voice in this matter, and hope you will continue doing the same, for I am sure all people will stan by you to keep in check cowards and brutality.

DECEMBER 18, 1873.

NO LAW BREAKER.

SETTLING TURF DISSENSIONS.

Decisions Rendered By the Board of Ap. peals of the National Trotting Associa-

Association, which closed its protracted session at the Everett House late on Saturday night last, rendered the decisions herewith, in addition to that of the Jarvis-Chase-Hopeful case, published in the Board has decided numerous cases, the points of which do not appear, the reason for such action, it is only fair to announce, being the inability of the members to prepare the lengthened decisions for

E. S. Stokes vs. H. N. Smith—Appeal,—Mr. White-head appeared in this case for Stokes, and re-quested a continuance, which was allowed. C. A. Jennison vs. B. F. Akers—Complaint.—Com-mittee made report. Decision of the Board will be reported.

C. A. Jonnison vs. B. F. Akers—Complaint.—Committee made reported.

W. H. Mitchell vs. Syracuse Driving Park Association, Syracuse, N. Y.—Appeal and Complaint.—Continued.

Philip Bauman vs. John A. McKee, Proprietor of Pittsburg Driving Association.—Application for reversal of suspension imposed upon himself and mare Gypsy Queen and sorrel gelding Red Dick for non-payment of entrance money. Decision—Application of Bauman allowed in part.

John L. Doty vs. Pleetwood Park Association, Morrisania, N. Y.—Appeal dismissed.

John W. Clark vs. John A. McKee, Proprietor of Pittsburg Driving Park Association.—Petition for removal of penalty of suspension of himself and oay mare Kitty Campbell, imposed for non-payment of entrance money. Decision to be reported.

A. H. Mechling vs. John A. McKee, Proprietor of Pittsburg Driving Park Association.—Application for an order to compel Mr. McKee to pay the sum of \$500, being the first premium of a purse of \$1,000 offered for 2:50 horses, and won by the horse Blue Ridge, September 11, 1872. Decision—Application refused.

G. W. Saunders vs. Syracuse Driving Park Association, Syracuse, N. Y.—Dismissed.

William S. McLaughlin vs. Quickstep Park Association, Toledo, Ohio.—Petition for removal of suspension imposed upon the sorrel gelding Billy for non-payment of entrance money. Decision to be reported.

J. Wiley vs. Pittsburg Driving Park Association.—Petition for removal of suspension imposed upon the sorrel gelding Billy for non-payment of entrance money. Decision to be reported.

J. Wiley vs. Pittsburg Driving Park Association.—Petition for removal of suspension imposed upon the sorrel gelding Billy for non-payment of entrance money. Decision imposed upon the sorrel gelding Billy for non-payment of entrance money. Decision imposed upon the sorrel gelding Billy for non-payment of entrance money of suspension imposed upon the sorrel gelding Billy for non-payment of entrance money of suspension imposed upon the sorrel gelding Billy for non-payment of entrance money of suspension imp

non-payment of entrance money.

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J. Wiley vs. Pittsburg Driving Park Association.—
Petition for removal of penalty of suspension imposed upon the bay gelding Blue Ridge. Continued.

J. J. Bowen vs. Hampden Park Association,
Springfield, Mass.—Application for ruling and order in the matter of protest against the mare Clementine. Decision of the judges and action of the Hampden Park Association confirmed by the Roard.

tine. Decision of the judges and action of the Hampden Park Association confirmed by the Board.

J. Odikirk vs. Citizens' Tretting Association.—Petition for removal of peualty of snapension imposed upon the dun gelding Blind Boy; also containing charges against S. A. Kilipatrick, secretary. Continued for future investigation.

Jos. Cummings vs. Will County Agricultural and Mechanical Association, Jolet, Ill.—Petition for removal of penalty of snapension imposed upon the bay stailion Redwing. Decision to be reported.

W. H. Crawford vs. Utica Park Association, Utica, N. Y.—Petition for removal of penalty of suspension imposed upon the bay mare Annie Collins; also concerning the entry of the bay gelding John W. Conley. Decision to be reported.

W. H. Boyce vs. Detroit Horse Fair Association, Detroit, Mich.—Petition for removal of penalty of suspension imposed upon the sorrel gelding Rival. Decision—Acts of the association sustained and the money on deposit ordered to be paid to said association.

W. H. Mitchell vs. Hampden Park Association, Springfield, Mass.—Appeal in relation to the suspension of the horse Ed. Foster, and request for an order to compet the payment of damages. Decision to be reported.

Benjamin Mace vs. Utica Park Association, Utica, N. Y.—Petition for removal of penalty of expulsion imposed upon the roan gelding Walter. Decision—Penalty removed.

Thomas Cunningham, R. W. Bayley and R. Tracey vs. Rhinebeck, N. Y.—Petition for removal of penalty of expulsion imposed upon themselves and the brown mare Agnes and the gray mare Alice Gray. Decision to be reported.

R. Fuller vs. Earl Driving Park Association, Estimatical R. Estending Park Association, Restreated R. Esten

have abeen won by the petitioner's horse Parkis' Abdallah. Decision to be reported.

Lancaster Agricultural Park Association, Lancaster, Pa. (ex parte).—Application for reopening the case of Metzer vs. The Same, decided at July meeting of the Board. Decision to be reported.

H. D. McKinsey vs. S. J. Goodwin, President Beloit Driving Park Association, Beloit, Wis.—Charges and specifications against a member of the National Association. Continued.

Benjamin Mace vs. Hampden Park Association, Springfield, Mass.—Application to compel by an order the payment of fourth premium in the 2:22 race, August 20, when Sensation distanced Fullerton and beat Camors, only obtaining first and third money. Decision to be reported.

W. E. Weeks vs. Society of Agriculture and Horticulture of Westchester county, White Plains, N. Y.—Application for an order to compel payments of premiums claimed to have been won. Continued for order of notice.

Frank Patterson vs. Eric Driving Park Association, Eric, Pa.—Application for relief from penalty of suspension. Continued for order of notice.

Theodore J. Vennum vs. Will County Agricultural and Mechanical Association, Joliet, Ill.—Application for removal of penalty of suspension imposed upon the mare Watseka Girl. Decision to be reported.

Prospect Park Pair Grounds Association, Brooklyn. N. 1, 1922 parts.)—Application for a decision

chesthut mare lizzie. Continues for order of notice.

Matthew Clark vs. Society of Agriculture and
Horticulture, of Westchester county, White Plains,
K. Y.—Application for an order compelling payment of fourth premium in a case where the field
was distanced. Decision to be reported.

Thomas S. Foster vs. Woonsocket Agricultural
Society, Woonsocket, R. 1.—Application for removal
of penalty of expuision imposed September last,
Decision—Foster fined \$50 for violation of rules
and ordered that he be reinstated upon its payment.

ment.
Charles E. Revere vs. Woonsocket Agricultural
Society, Woonsocket, R. I.—Application for removal
of penalty of expulsion imposed upon the bay
gelding Harry Genet. Decision—Application al-

geiding Harry Genet. Decision—Application allowed.

Kentucky Trotting Horse Breeder's Association, Lexington, Ky. tex partel.—Application for a decision of the Board as to their rights and duty under certain stated facts. Decision to be reported.

J. P. Silsby tex partel.—Application for relief from penalty of expulsion. Decision—Application allowed.

A MEAN COMPENSATION.

How the Mates of the United States Navy Submat-A Mystery.

The "mates" of the United States Navy on duty

on this station are preparing a memorial to Con-gress petitioning for an increase of pay. Their application will be endorsed by the Admiral and all application will be endorsed by the Admiral and all other officers of the yard. They now receive a salary of \$700 per year. Out of this they are compelled to keep their own mess, purchase uniforms and keep up their position as becomes an American officer. Of course their privations are great. Their duty is responsible and they must be familiar with navigation, gunnery and all other essentials of naval requirement. There are about 60 "mates," all told, in the United States Navy, all of whom were appointed by the Secretary of the Navy, Congress alone, however, has the power to increase their pay, and a buil looking to the raising of the rate of salary to \$1,000 per year will be introduced in Congress at an early day. The "mates" complain that machinists receive \$75 per month, and they are only enlisted men. The ship's "corporal" and "yeoman" are paid at rates ranging from \$45 to \$60 per month, and the disparity in the compensation of the "mates" and that of the enlisted "petty officer" is strikingly apparent. The "mate" is not allowed a ration (which is equal to \$9 per month), while the ship's gorporal and yeoman are allowed an "extra" ration each.

THE MONETARY SITUATION.

A Day's Picture of the Financial World Photo graphed from Wall Street-Congressional Expression and Commercial Response-Shadows Cast by Coming Legislation-An Instructive Summary.

The world moves is a trite but none the less ap posite observation upon the current events of a day n business circles and the causes which operate to produce animation or duiness, activity or siuggish ness in its transactions. Especially is this notice able in Wall street, where operations are the resul of the largest stimulation in respect to news, and where the Stock Exchange, the great focus of speculative life, throbs responsively to the putions of similar foci in London, Paris, Frankf and Berlin, recorded here almost simultan with their occurrence. It, in fact, may be said now, taking modern skill and enterprise into account for their accomplishment of such a result through the triumph of the electric telegraph and the understanding of those who know how to use it, that the great body financial of the world is moved with a single heart beat, and that EUROPE AND AMERICA FEEL SIMULTANEOUSLY

the same arterial flow, fructifying, enriching and giving life to their remotest parts.

A day's history of Wall street is an era in itself.

It is, through the aid of the telegraph, the world's history for a day, full of strange events to one born 50 years ago, a novel accretion of sensations to many yet living quiet, retired lives in the country. It is worth a recital, especially such a day as yes terday, which was so crowded with rapidly recur-ring bulletins of events—the largest interest being directed towards the shifting situation in Congress—as to almost preclude intelligent action thereon. Hence temporary chaos in the understanding produced its natural consequence in the stock market of realizations, and in the gold market a stiffening premium. We pick up THE NARRATIVE OF THE DAY.

with the quotation of gold, a little after ten o'clock—110%, 110% bid. Following this came the announcement from London that the steamer Frisia, from New York, had arrived at Plymouth yesterday morning. Gold here declined to 36, with a way a near talternataly paid to have special upon the dum geoling illind Roy's also contaminating expension to the reported.

Jos. Cummings w. Will County Agricultural and Bechanical Association, in Justice and the properties of with 7 and 6 per cent alternately paid to have gold carried, that is, for the use of currency, on gold as collateral. Next comes the news that the steamer Idaho, from Liverpool, has arrived as

HOT CONTEST FOR A PAT OFFICE.

The Shrievalty of Mercer county, New Jerney, promises to be a bone of contention in the law courts of that State for some time to come. Yesterday, in the Supreme Court at Trenton, a writ of quo courranto was granted and made returnable quo warranto was granted and made return on the first day of next term, directed to Mr, ton, the present Sherifi, to show cause wh should not be ousted from that office. The fri of Aired W. Smith, the contestant, allege the county Board of Canvassers outstepped the lof the law by interfering with the returns of different judges of the various township and elections boards of the county, and the counted votes for Mr. Walton to which he was lawfully entitled. The latter was declare by the official count of that body by a rethree. At first Mr. Beasley, counsel cumbent, opposed the granting of tyesterday he declared his abandon course. A large mass of testimony by both parties.